



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

come an alienated subject.

North America holds the same tenour of conduct. The Embargo continues; and if she long pursues her present course, she will become more agricultural, and perhaps more improved in character, which her commercial avidity had rather contributed to tarnish.

In our future labours, more of narrative and less of remark will take place, in treating of public affairs.

The present sketch contains outline chiefly, and little of detail. The introductory ceremony being over, it will be our future desire to investigate facts along with our Readers; to narrate impartially; and yet, at all times, to speak with the boldness of truth, and consciousness of integrity.

IRELAND.

This country deserves the attention of the intelligent at large, affording matter of great interest for political investigation: but to its inhabitants, it is of the utmost consequence also, to weigh and consider its complicated situation; for their happiness, and that of their posterity, is at stake. Religious discord must give way, or Ireland must remain uncivilized. Disorders in the south have been reprobated and punished. Agriculture is gaining ground. Statutes for anticipating crimes have been passed. General education however, goes on languidly, or not at all; and

the vestige of public spirit would be lost, if in urging their just and sacred claims, the Roman Catholics did not preserve a vital spark, which may yet illumine bigotry itself. It is in vain to exclaim against the dangers of the Irish nation, participating mutually in the privileges of British subjects. It is not preventative codes, or unwise religious restriction, can make Ireland a source of strength. If her manacles are taken off, and she feels that the British constitution maketh its sun to act upon all with equal light and heat, she will become an ally of immense importance; if she is depressed, and experiences exclusion and coldness, no statesman can calculate upon future times, and the neglect of home concerns may eventually turn the scale of things in the world.

This subject in future numbers will occupy more space, and receive the examination it merits, without courting any party, or aiming at anything but the greatest and nearest attainable good for this country.... Its situation is delicate, but truth is wholesome; without its expression, the mind languishes, and debility and degradation ensue. It will be the honest pride of our work, to encourage the feeling of patriotism, and to assert its character. The pen, however, will drop from our hand, rather than be used to gratify faction, to irritate society, or to disturb the order of morality, and wise legislation.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

ARMAGH.

On the 24th of August, Major Campbell, of the 21st regiment, was executed at Armagh, for the murder of Captain Boyd, of the same regiment. This unfortunate catastrophe resulted from a dispute between these two officers relative to the mode of giving a word of command. A challenge ensued, that kind of appeal, so common in the court of honour; but so contrary to a sense of justice and humanity. Major Campbell, who had been heated by something of irritation in Captain Boyd's manner, but which, according to the evidence on the trial, might have been done away by candid explanation, appears to have hurried Captain Boyd to the fatal meeting, in a small apartment, and without seconds. Captain Boyd was mortally wounded with the first shot, and expired in great torture, in about eighteen hours,

leaving a disconsolate widow, and a large infant family. He did not acknowledge that the duel was a fair one. Upon being asked by Major Campbell, if every thing was fair, he answered, "*Campbell you have hurried me...you are a bad man...you know I wanted to wait for friends.*" When his forgiveness was afterwards intreated, he stretched out his hand and said, "*I forgive you...I feel for you.... and I am sure you do for me.*" The defence of Major Campbell went only to Character, for humanity and proper behaviour; on these points he had most respectable testimony. The fatal verdict was pronounced, but the jury that condemned him, recommended him to mercy, His Majesty could not extend forgiveness, where the example was so pernicious to society, and so productive of evil in that service, where false

honour so often supersedes a sense of true glory and magnanimity. Much, therefore, as we lament the situation of his most unfortunate wife and relatives ; in a more extended view of the fate of Major Campbell, we cannot regret " that even-handed justice commended the ingredients of the poisoned chalice to his own lips."

Before the remarks on this unhappy business are closed, it seems necessary to advert to the Memorial of the Grand Jury of the County of Armagh...in as much as their opinion, being that of the grand inquest of the County, may carry considerable weight with it, in appearing to give countenance to the practice of duelling. They say the duel *was a fair one*. How far this account is correct, even according to the rules of duelling, after the evidence adduced, admits of much doubt : but is it not improper in a Grand Jury to say that because a duel was fair, the survivor should be pardoned ? By such a declaration, countenance is given to this barbarous mode of terminating differences according to the rules of false and mistaken honour ; and the Grand Jury of the County of Armagh add their sanction in its favour. It is to be regretted that they did not follow the wise and dignified conduct of Judge Mayne, who presided at the trial. Doubtless they were actuated by humane motive in endeavouring to save Major Campbell ; but if they had viewed the subject in all its various bearings, as to the approbation of duelling, and the manner in which poor Captain Boyd was hurried out of life, without *reprieve*, they might well have paused, before they thus committed themselves ; and suffered their compassion to an individual to bias their better judgment. The evil of duelling has arrived at such a height, that it is become the duty of all to discountenance it ; and in an especial manner it is the duty of the Conductors of periodical publications, as censors of public morals, to stamp it with reprobation.

[We here quote the following address from the Petty Jury of the County of Armagh to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.]

To his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Memorial of Richard Olpherts, esq. for himself and brother Jurors.

Showeth...That your Memorilists composed the jury, before whom Major

Alexander Campbell was, on the 5th of August instant, tried for the murder of Alexander Boyd, by a pistol shot, in a duel. That from the charge of the learned judge who presided at the trial, that all duelling was illegal, your Memorialists thought themselves bound, in point of law, to find the said Alexander Campbell guilty, but at the same time recommended him to mercy ; and your Memorialists now beg leave to recommend him most earnestly to your Grace as a proper object for his Majesty's most gracious pardon, and your Memorilists shall pray, Signed by RICHARD OLPHERTS.

And all the petty Jury.

To accompany the above memorial, the Grand Jury of the County subscribed their names to the following memorial...

To his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

The humble memorial of the Grand Jury of the County of Armagh, assembled at Armagh, at the summer assizes, 1808, humbly beg leave to add to the representation of the petty Jury, who tried Major Alexander Campbell, upon a charge of murder, our humble representation to the Crown on behalf of that Gentleman.

The humane and unexceptionable character of Major Alexander Campbell, and his good conduct and demeanour while he has resided in this neighbourhood, and a firm persuasion that the duel in which Captain Boyd fell by his hand, was a fair duel, emboldened us to hope, that this our recommendation of Major Campbell may be favourably received by your Grace, and his Majesty's most gracious pardon granted to him, and your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will pray.

Since the foregoing Strictures on the Memorial of the Grand Jury of the County of Armagh were put to press, we have seen a letter from the Foreman, stating, that the assertion of *the duel being fair*, did not form a part of the original Memorial. We are pleased to see the disavowal from authority ; so far it is well : and we leave it to the Grand Jury, to vindicate their honour, by tracing by what agency this *altered* copy of the Memorial found its way into the public prints, whence we extracted it. But it may still be allowed to express a wish, that the Grand Jury had paused before they had interfered in any shape, in such an affair. Compassion and justice sometimes

hold different language; and if life is to be taken away in any case, little can be advanced in favour of the duellist.

MARRIED.

Mr. John Murphy, of Ballytober, Larne, to Miss Ferguson, near Broughshane.

Mr. James Hoy, to the agreeable Miss Allen, both of this town.

With special license, by the Rev. Mr. Bristow, Mr. Wm. Martin, to Miss Margaret Beck, Box-lodge.

Mr. Wm. Murphy, Ann Street, to Miss Mary Anne Atkins, daughter of Mr. Michael Atkins, late manager of the Belfast Theatre.

Mr. William Bambrick, of Armagh, saddler, to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Elizabeth Jackson, of same place.

Mr. James Crossen, muslin-manufacturer, to Miss Henderson, both of this town.

At Donaghadee, by the Reverend Dr. Hutcheson, Edward Hull, Esq. to Mrs. Swinburne.

Mr. Isaac Richardson, of Moy, to the agreeable Miss Arabella Stirling of Cole-rain.

William Beggs, Esq. Church-Street, Dublin, to the amiable Miss McCleave, daughter of Thos. McCleave, Esq. Augh-

nogourgan, County Armagh.

Mr. Henry McClemond, near Clough, to the agreeable Miss Ross, near Larne.

Mr. James Johnston, stocking-manufacturer, Donaghadee, to Miss Ann Jane Atkins, daughter to Mr. James Atkins, Prince's-Street, Belfast.

Mr. William Campbell, of Antrim, to Miss Mary Kirkpatrick, Tully.

DIED.

After a lingering illness, which she bore with a truly Christian resignation, Alice Alexander, wife to Edward Alexander of Carrickmannon. She was an affectionate and instructive companion, a tender parent, a good neighbour, and a sincere Christian.

After a tedious illness, supported with fortitude, Mrs. M. Fallon, relict to the late Mr. F. Fallon, of Belfast—a pattern of domestic virtue, and an ornament to human nature. She possessed superior intellect and genuine integrity of conduct.

On the 15th November, at Kaire, in India, Lieut. Robert Pottinger, of the European Regiment; an event which has occasioned the deepest regret amongst all who had the happiness to be acquainted with this amiable young man. Also, on the 5th December, Lieut. Eld. C. Pottinger, of the same regiment, much lamented by his friends.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ALTHOUGH the coldness of the spring months greatly retarded the progress of vegetation, yet the seasonable showers in May brought forward the corn crops and grasses, so as to have as good an appearance as at any time for several years past; but the heavy and frequent rains that have fallen in part of this month and the preceding one, have laid down the luxuriant grain, and considerably injured its quality; whilst in many parts of the country much hay has been damaged by the overflowing of the rivers.

The wheat crops in several districts are much complained of for being mildewed, which always hurts its quality, and there will probably be a considerable deficiency in the produce of that valuable grain.

Oats and barley appear to be a tolerably good crop and as the fine weather set in seasonably, and has produced an earlier harvest than was expected, we hope the crops on an average will turn out well, and occasion a speedy reduction of the high price of provisions.

Potatoes have a promising appearance, and although the rains have run them more to tops than is generally thought favourable, yet they have greatly improved both in quantity and quality since the commencement of the fine weather, and will probably turn out an abundant crop.

Turnips have in many places a fine appearance, but in others have been destroyed by the fly, and afford no prospect of succeeding; in the strong retentive soils it was almost impossible to give them the culture they required, the ground was so drenched with wet. It is to be hoped the failure in a few instances will not discourage farmers from persevering in the culture of a crop which forms so essential a part of good